FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

PHŒNIX CHAPTER, No. 2.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE MEMBERS are respectfully and earnestly requested to attend a Meeting, to be held at the Chapter Room, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. A punctual attendance is earnestly desired, as matters of vital importance to its interest will be presented.
April 11, 1839. 40-3w

To WILLIAM ADAMS THOMAS.
ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C., *April* 5, 1839.

DEAR SON: Having lately understood that you had been engaged in business at Hillsborough, and having passed through Fayetteville about the first of March, and being anxious for you to return home, I therefore affectionately invite you either to return or go to the Wake Forest Institute and complete your education. If you prefer the latter, and will inform me, I will send on the necessary funds to that place, but if your business is such that you cannot conveniently accept of the above proposition at present, I hope you will not delay writing to me, so that I may be able to open a correspondence with you, as it will afford me and your mother the greatest pleasure at any time to hear from you.

Yours, affectionately,
GEORGE THOMAS.

N. B.—Any information concerning WM. A. THOMAS, or WM. ADAMS, as he is sometimes called, will be thankfully received. [40-2m

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, about the 5th inst., a tall BAY HORSE, hip shotten. A suitable reward will be paid to any person who will return him.
JOHN McARN.
April 10, 1839. 40tf

POST OFFICE, WADESBOROUGH, N. C., *April* 1, 1839.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of LETTERS remaining in this Office, to-wit:—

A.—Joseph Allen, 1.

B.—W. H. Bennett, 1; George D. Boggan, 2; Mrs. Charlotte Brooks, 1; Alexander Brooks, 1.

C.—Ann Conrod, 2; James Capel, 3; Lewis Capel, 1; Madison Cox, 1; Edmund Cox, 1; William Croom, 1; Wm. Curren, 1.

G.—Dennis Grady, 5; Simeon Godwin, 1; Mrs. Martha Grady, 1; Wm. Gulledge, 1; Wm. R. Garrett, 1; Henry Grady, 1; John Grady, 1; George Griffin, 1.

H.—George Hammond, 1; Isaac Hotchkiss, 1.

I.—John D. Jacobs, 1; Willis Jarman, 1; Mrs. Lucy Ingram, 1; Washington Ingram, 1; Miss Eliza Ingram, 1.

K.—John Kelly, 1; Wm. King, 1; John McKinley, 1.

L.—S. C. Lindsey, 1; Daniel Lambury, 1; Thos. Lockhart, 1; Hampton S. Lilly, 2.

M.—Christopher M. McRae, 1; Willis Medlin, 1; Daniel McIntosh, 1; Coleman H. Morefield, 1; Edmund Martin, 1; W. W. May, 1; Wm. A. Morris, 1; John McLendon, 1; Wm. A. McLenan, 1; Joseph Mealey, 1; Charles G. Nelms, 1; Martin Presley Nelms, 1.

P.—Jas. Plunket, 1; Hubbert Pearson, 1.

R.—Silas Richardson, 1; Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Robinson, 1; Col. Joseph Ratliff, 2.

S.—Arthur Shroud, 1; Jesse Sanders, 1; Benj'n Strickling, 1; John Swink, 1; Philip Smith, 1; Jonathan A. Sanders, 1.

T.—Harison Teal, 1; Luther Teal, 1; J. L. Terry & Co. 1; John Taylor, 1.

W.—Col. Thos. Waddill, 1.

W. B. McCORKLE, P. M.

New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.

☞Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tYpd

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. R. SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he is now on his annual visit to this place. He may be found at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House, on Gillespie street.
March 23, 1839. 38tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
Marsh 20, 1839. 37tf

40 BAGS prime green new crop Rio COFFEE, 12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
Received per Henrietta, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 26, 1839. 34tf

Received per Steam Boat,

64 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
10 boxes LEMONS,
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 1, 1839. 39tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
April 3. 1839. 39tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.
March 25, 1839. 38tf

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

SIR PHILIP.

THIS thorough-bred and truly beautiful HORSE, 5 years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his Stable in Town,) Averasborough and McArthur's Bridge.

SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high.

Sir Philip was sired by Optimus, and dam by Sir Archy.—For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day.

ISHAM DRAKE,
Groom for the Owner.
March 26, 1839. 38-2m

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1839.

Thomas J. Buchannan, vs. Aaron Murchison. } *Original Attachment levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of said Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Carthage, the third Monday in February, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.
[38-6wpd.] A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN KYD, or the Wizard of the Sea; Neal Malone, and other Tales of Ireland; The Bench and the Bar, by the author of the Great Metropolis; Memoirs of Charles Mathews; Oliver Twist, by Boz, with plates. School Books, Paper, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
March 13.

POETRY.

THE WAR.

The annexed hit at the unending Florida War is from a "down east" paper:—

Ever since the creation,
By the best calculation,
The Florida war has been raging,
And 'tis our expectation
That the last conflagration
Will find us the same contest waging!
And yet 'tis not an endless war,
As facts will plainly show,
Having been "ended" forty times
In twenty months or so.

Sam Jones, Sam Jones, thou great unwhipped,
Thou mak'st a world of bother,
Indeed, we quite suspect thou art
One Davy Jones's brother.

"The war is ended," comes the news,
We've caught them in our gin;
The war is ended, past a doubt,
"Sam Jones has just come in!"

But hark! next day the tune we change,
And sing a counter-strain;
"The war's not ended," "for, behold,
Sam Jones is out again!"

And ever and anon we hear,
Proclaimed in cheering tones,
Our General's had—a battle? no,
A "talk" with Samuel Jones!

For aught we see, while ocean rolls,
(As though these crafty Seminoles
Were doubly nerved and sinewed,)
Nor art, nor force can e'er avail,
But, like some modern premium tale,
The war's "to be continued."

A MONUMENT TO A MOTHER'S GRAVE.

FLOWER GATHERING.

"The flowers that spring up on the sunny side of hillocks, beneath remnants of snow banks, are very small and entirely scentless, and the little beauty which is imputed to them, is chiefly from contrast with the desolation and coldness in which they are found."

The death of a friend who never spared a fault of my character, nor found a virtue which he did not praise, had cast a gloom over my mind, which no previous deprivation had produced. I remember how sceptical and heart smitten—(not heart broken—the broken heart always believes)—I stood at his grave, while the clergyman touched too little on his virtues, and spoke with an humble confidence, that he would spring from the tomb to an immortality of happiness; and suggested the promises of Scripture, and argued with logical precision, from texts and analogies, that my friend should rise from the dead. Despondency is not more the child than the parent of unbelief—deep grief makes us selfish—and the naturally timid and nervous, lose that confidence in promises, including their own particular wish, which they yield to them, when the benefit of others are alone proposed. A little learning is dangerous in such matters; we suffered a mental argument upon the probability of an event which we so much desired, to displace the simple faith which would have produced comparative happiness. Those who have contended with, and at length yielded to this despondency, alone know its painful operation.

Occupied with thoughts resulting from such an unpleasant train of mind, I followed into a burying ground, in the suburbs of the city, a small train of persons, not more than a dozen, who had come to bury one of their acquaintance. The clergyman in attendance, was leading a little boy by the hand, who seemed to be the only relative of the deceased in the slender group. I gathered with them round the grave, and when the plain coffin was lowered down, the child burst forth in uncontrollable grief. The little fellow had no one left to whom he could look for affection, or who could address him in tones of parental kindness. The last of his kinsfolk was in the grave—and he was alone.

When the clamorous grief of the child had a little subsided, the clergyman addressed us with the customary exhortation to accept the monition, and be prepared; and turning to the child, he added: "She is not to remain in this grave forever; as true as the grass which is now chilled with the frost of the season, shall spring to greenness and life in a few months, so true shall your mother come up from that grave to another life, to a life of happiness, I hope." The attendants shovelled in the earth upon the coffin, and some one took little William, the child, by the hand, and led him forth from the lowly tenement of his mother.

Late in the ensuing spring, I was in the neighborhood of the same burying ground, and seeing the gate open, I walked among the graves for some time, reading the names of the dead, and wondering what strange disease could snatch off so many younger than myself—when recollecting that I was near the grave of the poor widow, buried the previous autumn, I turned to see what had been done to preserve the memory of one so utterly destitute of earthly friends. To my surprise, I found the most desirable of all mementos for a mother's sepulchre—little William was sitting near the head of the now sunken grave, looking intently upon some green shoots that had come forth with the warmth of spring, from the soil that covered his mother's coffin.

William started at my approach, and would have left the place; it was long before I could induce him to tarry; and indeed I did not win his confidence, until I told him that I was present when they buried his mother, and had marked his tears at the time.

"Then you heard the minister say, that my mother would come out of this grave," said little William.

"I did."

"It is true, is it not?" asked he, in a tone of confidence.

"I most firmly believe it," said I.

"Believe it," said the child—"believe it—I thought you knew it—I know it."

"How do you know it, my dear?"

"The minister said, that as true as the grass would grow up, and the flowers bloom in spring, so true would my mother rise. I came a few days afterward, and planted flower seed on the grave. The grass came green in this burying ground long ago; and I watched every day for the flowers, and to-day they have come up too—see them breaking through the ground—by and by mamma will come again."

A smile of exulting hope played on the features of the boy; and I felt pained at disturbing the faith and confidence with which he was animated.

"But my little child," said I, "it is not here that your poor mother will rise."

"Yes, here, said he, with emphasis—"here they placed her, and here I have come ever since the first blade of grass was green this year."

I looked around, and saw that the tiny feet of the child had trod out the herbage at the grave side, so constant had been his attendance. What a faithful watch-keeper—what mother would desire a richer monument than the form of her only son bending tearful, but hoping, over her grave!

"But, William," said I, "it is in another world that she will arise,"—and I attempted to explain to him the nature of that promise which he had mistaken. The child was confused, and he appeared neither pleased nor satisfied.

"If mammy is not coming back to me—if she is not to come up here, what shall I do—I cannot stay without her."

"You shall go to her," said I, adopting the language of the Scripture—"you shall go to her, but she shall not come again to you."

"Let me go then," said William, "let me go now, that I may rise with mammy."

"William," said I, pointing down to the plants just breaking through the ground, "the seed which is sown there, would not have come up, if it had not been ripe; so you must wait till your appointed time, until your end cometh."

"*Then* I shall see her!"

"I surely hope so."

"I will wait then," said the child, "but I thought I should see her soon—I thought I should meet her *here*."

And he did. In a month, William ceased to wait; and they opened his mother's grave, and placed his little coffin on hers—it was the only wish the child expressed in dying. Better teachers than I, had instructed him in the way to meet his mother; and young as the little sufferer was, he had learned that all labors and hopes of happiness, short of Heaven, are profitless and vain.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THOUGHTS ON LAWYERS.

BY THEODORE S. FAY.

From the New York Mirror.

In a late paper, headed a "Lecture for the Lawyers," I ventured a few philosophical reflections on that intelligent and useful class of our fellow citizens, and I took the liberty to show how one of their body would act, supposing Owen's "Moral World" to be true. Several other ideas have occurred to me upon the same subject, to which, as I do not mean to be very prolix, I invite the reader's attention, nor do I deem it necessary to make any apology to the fraternity, as I know that, skilful as they are in discerning reasons on either side, they will find arguments in my favor a plenty—if they wish to do so.

The nominal purpose of a court of justice is to seek the *truth;* but I question whether the TRUTH is ever in other places more attacked, sneered at, brow-beaten, ridiculed, and put out of countenance. It is the TRUTH which every one in his turn finds it his interest to conceal. It is truth that every one is afraid of. Even the party most unequivocally in the right is anxious to exclude THE TRUTH from the other side, lest it may seem to contradict his own; and all the lawyers, and even the judge, seem as much on the watch to stop the witness's mouth, every two minutes, as they have been to make him come there to open it. To me one of the most ridiculous things in the world is a witness upon the stand trying (poor fellow) to give in his testimony. He is, we will suppose, not in the slightest degree interested in either of the parties, and, doubtless, wishes them tied together by the neck, and dropped off the stern of one of the North river steamboats. He comes into court, not voluntarily, but dragged, if he resists, by two or three scowling ministers of the law, who, from the mere fact of his being presumed to know something about the pending suit, think themselves entitled to treat him as if he had been brought up for robbing a hen roost. He is forced from his business or his amusements for the purpose of speaking the truth, and he inwardly resolves to tell the whole story as soon as possible, and get rid of the thing. He thinks he knows the worst. He thinks the loss of time, and the awkwardness of speaking for the first time in his life in public, are the extent of his sufferings. Unsuspecting victim! He no sooner mounts the stand than he finds himself at once the centre of a circle of enemies, and holding a position not greatly unlike that of a prisoner in an Indian war-dance. He tries to tell his story.

Witness. I was goin, down Maiden lane—

First Lawyer. Stop, sir.

Second Lawyer. Don't interrupt the witness.

Third Lawyer. The witness is ours.

Fourth Lawyer, (fiercely and indignantly.) We want the fact.

Judge. Let the witness tell his story.

Witness. I was going down to Maiden lane, where I live—

First Lawyer. We don't want to know where you live, sir.

Second Lawyer. That is a part of his testimony.

Third Lawyer. You can take the witness into your own hands when we are done with him; at present he is ours.

Witness turns pale.

Fourth Lawyer, (sarcastically.) Very well, sir.

Judge. Gentlemen, I beg you will sit down.

One of the Aldermen. Officer, keep order.

Officer, (in a tone of thunder, and with a scowl of more than oriental despotism upon the spectators, who aint making any noise they know of.) Silence!

Witness. I was going down Maiden lane, where I reside, as I said before, when—

First Lawyer. You don't come here to repeat what you said before, sir.

Second Lawyer. I beg.

Third Lawyer, (starting to his feet.) I demand.

Fourth Lawyer. I appeal to his honor the judge to protect me from the impertinence of this witness.

First, Second, Third, Fourth Lawyer, and Judge together. "The witness must"—

Officer, (looking at the audience again, in a voice of thunder.) "Silence!"

Judge. Gentlemen, it seems to me that the best way to come at the truth is to let the witness go on, and I will call him to order if he wanders from his duty. Witness!

Witness. Your honor.

Judge. Tell the plain fact of this assault—tell the jury what you know about it—remember you are here to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—raise your voice—turn your face to the jury. What do you know of this affair?

The poor wretch commences again. The first, second, third, and fourth lawyers continue to skirmish around him all the while, like a parcel of wild Arabs fighting for the clothes of some unhappy prisoner. So far from getting a chance to say the truth, the poor man can't get a chance to say any thing. At length, bewildered out of his recollection, frightened, insulted, and indignant, however really desirous of telling the truth, he stumbles upon some inconsistency—some trifling or not trifling paradox—accounted for at once, and to every one's entire satisfaction, by the idea that he has forgotten. But then comes the cross-examination. Then the scientific artillery of a cool, able lawyer, sharpened by thirty years of similar practices, is brought to bear upon the trembling and already nervous stranger; perhaps ignorant, perhaps a boy. Then comes the laugh of judge and jury, the murmur of astonishment from the crowd, that a person could be found degraded and base enough to say that "the defendant wore a little rimmed hat," when he acknowledged subsequently, off his guard, that the hat had "a tolerable large brim." Then the poor fellow, sore all over, and not quite sure that he will not himself be sent to the State's prison, at ten years' hard labor, for perjury, before the week has rolled away, although he is the only person in court who does not, in a greater or less degree, merit that punishment, is dismissed to a bench a few yards off, where he is obliged to remain to hear the lawyers, in their addresses to the jury, tear his character to pieces with fine turns of rhetoric, and yet finer gesticulations.

"What, gentlemen of the jury," says the first lawyer, summing up in a tone of the deepest contempt, "what does the next witness, this Mr. Bogge, say? Gentlemen, he comes forward under the most peculiar circumstances. A dark mystery shrouds his motives, which I shall not endeavor to altogether dissolve. But he comes forward and takes his place upon the witness's stand, with the open, the avowed, the undisguised, the unaffected, the determined resolution to fix upon my client, the injured Mr. Swipes, this foul and unnatural assault and battery. You saw him, gentlemen, when I cross-examined him, tremble under my eye; you saw him hesitate and turn pale at my voice." (The first lawyer, very probably, has a voice that would intimidate a *bear*.) "You heard him stammer and take back his words, and say he did 'not recollect.' Is this, gentlemen of the jury, an honest witness? The language of *truth* is plain and simple—it requires no previous calculation. If I ask you if you saw the sun set to-day, you answer yes or no—you do not hesitate, you do not tremble. You do not say, 'yes, I did,' and in the very next breath, 'no, I did not.' You do not at first tell me, 'I walked ten miles yesterday,' and afterwards say, 'yesterday I was all day ill in bed.'" (Here one of the jurors puts his nose by that of another, and utters something in approbation of this argument, and the other one nods his head and looks at the speaker, as much as to say, "there is no use in trying to elude the sagacity of this keen sighted lawyer. The witness had much better have told the truth.")

Now, gentlemen, what does this witness say? He commenced by telling you, gentlemen, that he lived in Maiden lane; that he was going home on the day when this ridiculous and unnatural assault is said to have taken place; that he saw a crowd; that he approached; that he saw Mr. Swipes, my client, the defendant in this action, come up to the plaintiff, Mr. Wilkins, and give him, Wilkins, the said plaintiff, a blow with a bludgeon. But, gentlemen, when I come to sift this plausible story, you heard him equivocate and contradict himself. 'What sort of a hat had Mr. S. on?' 'A black one.' 'Of what breadth was the rim?' 'About an inch.' He thought, doubtless, he was to have every thing his own way, till I brought upon the stand to confront him, the hatter who made and sold the hat, who proves to you that the rim was broad. You cannot morally doubt that the hat worn on that day by Swipes was a broad rimmed hat; all the witnesses for the defendant swear it, and even Mr. Boggs himself, when closely questioned, acknowledged that it might have been a broad rimmed hat. Next, gentlemen, the pantaloons. What color were Mr. Swipes's pantaloons? 'Black,' said Mr. Boggs. Gentlemen, I have produced these pantaloons in court. They have been identified beyond the possibility of doubt. What was the result? You saw yourselves, gentlemen. The pantaloons were *pepper and salt*."

A cry of admiration throughout the court-room. The officer cries order. The poor witness unfortunately occupies a conspicuous seat, and all eyes are fixed upon him with the most virtuous indignation. He is calculating at what sacrifice he can wind up his business, and go and settle in Kentucky. The lawyer waxes triumphant, and, after a withering look at Boggs, goes on:

"Furthermore, gentlemen, I asked this witness to describe the bludgeon. He could not. Had it ivory or gold on the handle? He could not tell. Was a ferule upon the end? Did not know. Was it heavy? Yes. Had he ever handled it? No. How could he tell the weight of a thing which he had never handled? [Another buz of admiration.] Was he personally acquainted with Mr. Swipes? No. Had he ever seen him before? No. Since? No. Could he tell whether he had an aquiline nose or not? No. Was he not a friend of Mr. Wilkins? Yes. Had he not expressed an opinion upon this case? Yes, he had said the scoundrel ought to have been ashamed of himself. Was Mr. Willkin's hat knocked off? No. But, before he left the stand, he said he saw the blood on the top of the plaintiff's head. How could he see the top of his head, unless the hat had been knocked off?"

Another buz. The witness here rose and said, "Mr. Wilkins *took it off to show me*."

Officer. Silence, there!

Judge. Witness, you must not interrupt the counsel. You have had your turn on the stand; you then had the opportunity to say whatever you pleased. If you are again guilty of so great an indecorum, I shall be obliged to commit you.

Witness stands stupid.

Officer. "Sit down!" (in a tone of indignant command. Witness sits down. Officer scowls at him as if he would snap his head off.)

I shall not follow the learned gentleman further. I only appeal to every witness that has ever been brought into a court of justice, whether he has not found it often the most difficult place in the world to tell the truth in, and whether, when the truth was at length told, there ever were so many attempts made to mystify it? Whether so much of what every one present knew in his heart to be the truth, could any where else be so deliberately *rejected*, and whether, when this poor belabored, mutilated, unhappy *truth*, so much demanded, was at length produced, it did not have an aspect, so disguised that its own mother might not have known it?

THE ADVANTAGE OF ADVERTISING.

If the Art of Printing had never been invented, and some schemer should now for the first time give out that he had discovered a method by which a manufacturer or mechanic could disseminate to almost every body within a circuit of twenty or thirty miles a knowledge of the character, variety, extent and prices of his wares or products, there would be an universal rush of the whole business world to secure, every man for himself, the advantage of this beneficent discovery. Few would be satisfied to forego its advantages; few would deem the expenditure of twenty or thirty dollars any obstacle to their improvement of the new facility to trade and industry thus created. The inventor would be wisely regarded as a public benefactor.

The blessings that are most familiar and abundantly bestowed are but half appreciated by mankind. Every one knows abstractly the necessity and inestimable value of air, water, light, &c., yet, if it were so ordered that there would be no light next year but for those who subscribed and agreed to pay for it in advance, there can be no doubt that thousands would let slip the opportunity of subscribing without improving it. So it is in other matters—especially in regard to *advertising*. Every man of intelligence perceives the great advantages offered to the trade of a city or village by the publication of a journal, through which a merchant, for the trifling cost of two or three dollars, can impart to the entire vicinity a knowledge of the fact that he has received a new assortment of goods, or a new article in general request—a mechanic can announce his establishment in business and explain the manner in which he proposes to carry it on—a manufacturer can show cause why his products should be preferred, and the rates at which he proposes to afford them, &c. Did no such advantage exist, every one would deplore their absence; and yet, where they are afforded, they are too often to a great extent neglected.

This should not be. It is injurious to the business of a town to have its advantages for advertising but scantily improved. In the first place an indifferent person will be almost certain to trade where he sees the goods he requires advertised, in preference to any other. He knows he will find them there—he is not certain of finding them elsewhere. He knows, moreover, that the merchant or tradesman who advertises is generally more enterprising than others, more anxious to accommodate, has a better assortment, and will sell on more favorable terms. The fact of his advertising is an invitation to strangers to come and deal with him, with an implied promise that they shall be well treated. This is felt to be true by thousands who are scarce conscious why they give the preference. Of two merchants who stand on equal ground in other respects, the one who advertises liberally will sell much more than his neighbor who neglects it, and the difference will ten times pay the cost of the advertisements.

Advertising is essential to the character which a town bears abroad. It is the most obvious criterion which is afforded to strangers. If the comparative trade of the two places is called in question, an appeal to the advertising columns of their respective newspapers is the most ready method of deciding the point. Few will believe, unless on very strong testimony, that much trade can exist at a place where but feeble efforts are made to secure it.

We might extend these remarks to any length; but the reader's own reflections will carry out the argument. He who is engaged in business and yet neglects the advantages of advertising, is wilfully blind to his own interests, and wofully deficient in public spirit.

A TIRESOME GUEST.

"*He sits, and will forever sit.*"

There is belonging to the race of human bipeds, a sort of troublesome being, who setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass upon that of their industrious neighbors. They are a sort of stay for every person, who having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence again and talk it over anew from beginning to end before they are ready to take their leave. In a word they sit, and sit, and sit, long enough to fully justify the motto we have just quoted. Besides their disposition to hang on, there's generally about these persons a wonderful hebetude, a slowness in taking a hint, unparalleled with the rest of the human race. To give a single instance of this sitting propensity, we will introduce the story of a plain spoken old lady, from the land of steady habits.

"I never seed the beat of that ere Captain Spinout," said she; "would you believe it, he called at our house last night just as I had done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kettle for his wife to make apple sauce in. O yes, says I, she may have it and welcome, Captain Spinout, and I went directly and fetched it out of the back room, and I set it down beside him. Well, presently our tea was ready, and I could'nt do no more than ax him to take tea with us. O no, he said, he could'nt stay a minute, but however, he concluded he'd take a drink of cider with my husband, and so he did. Well, after I'd done tea, I took my knitting work, and sot down till I rather thought it high time all honest people should be a-bed. But Captain Spinout had forget his hurry, and there he was still settin and talking with my husband, as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude. But I could'nt help hintin to the Captain that it was growing late, and may be his wife was waiting for the kettle—But he did'nt seem to take the hint at all—there he sot, and sot, an I sot, and sot.

Findin that words wouldn't have any effect, I next rolled up my knitten work, sot back the cheers, and told the gals it was time to go to bed. But the Captain did'nt mind it no more than if it had been the bite of a flea—but there he sot, and sot, and sot.

Well, next I pulled off my shoes, toasted my feet, as I commonly do jist afore goin to bed; but the Captain did'nt mind it no more than nothin at all—there he sot, and sot, and sot.

I then kivered up the fire, and thought he could'nt help take 'n the hint, but la me! he did'nt take no notice on't at all—not the least grain in the world—but there he sot, and sot, an I sot.

Thinks I, you're pretty slow at takin a hint Captain Spinout; so I sed sort o'plainly, that I thought it was bed time—speaking always to my husband—but jist so as I thought the Captin could'nt help takin it to himself—but la, it did no good at all—for there he sot, and sot, and sot.

Seein' there war'nt no likelihood of his going home, I axed him if he would'nt stay all night. O no, he sed, he could'nt possibly stop a minute; so, seein' there war'nt no use in saying anything, I went to bed. But la me! would you think it, when I got up in the morning, as true as you're alive, there was Captain Spinout setting jist where I left him the night before—and there," concluded the old lady, lifting her hands in a despairing attitude—"and there he sot and sot."

The Presbyterian Church Case.—We understand that the Supreme Court has fixed on Wednesday the 17th inst., as the time for arguing the motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth v. Ashbel Green and others.—*Philadelphia American.*

Immense Claim of Property.—A journeyman printer, named Smith Harpending, a resident of Tennessee, but formerly of New York, has instituted a claim, in the United States Circuit Court, to an immense estate in that city, the value of which is about twenty-five millions of dollars. He makes his claim as heir at law, in a direct line, to a tract comprising about sixteen acres, bounded by Broadway, Maiden lane, Pulton, Nassau and John streets.

FOREIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

The packet ship **Monongahela**, Capt. J. W. Miercken, has arrived here from Liverpool, which port she left on the 8th ult. By this arrival we have London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th, inclusive. It will be seen from the annexed extract of a letter from one of the first houses, that there has been an advance in the cotton market, and that business generally was improving.

LIVERPOOL, March 8, 1839.

Since our circular of 2d inst. we have had a very general demand for Cotton from the trade, consequent upon the improved aspect of things in the manufacturing districts, and the advanced prices realized in both goods and yarns; and from speculators in consequence of the accounts per George Washington, received on the 3d inst. being more confirmatory of the probable shortness of your crops. The sales since the 1st have amounted to 70,000 bales, of which 40,000 are to speculators at an advance of 3-8 a 1-2d per lb. at which the market to-day is steady, with a moderate demand. It is said that there will be a meeting of the spinners at Staley Bridge, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of working short time. It is however clear that this question is seriously agitated amongst them. Quer. Bark 25s. a 28s. heavy sale. In Turpentine no change.'

An Address was presented to the Queen at her levee, on the 6th March, from the Justices of the Peace of King's County, Ireland, setting forth the disturbed state of their districts, the causes which have led to outrages, and imploring protection for the well affected inhabitants.

In the House of Lords on the 4th, Lord Ebrington, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, took the oaths and his seat as Baron Fortescue. On the same day the Navy estimates were brought forward by Mr. C. Wood in the House of Commons. In the course of his speech he defended Ministers from the charge of neglect brought by the Opposition, and undertook to show that every branch of the department was in a state of active prosperity. An increase of the Navy was advocated by Sir E. Codrington and other members.

The news of the Maine controversy had reached England, and the Liverpool Standard, a violent Tory paper, has given vent to its feelings in a rabid article. It shows the profound ignorance that prevails in regard to the opinions of this country and the operation of her free institutions.

Lord John Russel stated in the House of Commons that the Canada Bill would not be brought forward until after Easter.

The King of Hanover is still in trouble with his people and Chambers. The second Chamber refuses to form a quorum, and the consequence is a want of any means to arrange existing difficulties.

Twenty-three lives lost by Fire.—A letter from Naples, under date of Feb. 18, says:

"Last night a part of our Foundling Hospital was destroyed by fire. The flames spread so rapidly that 23 children perished. One of the nurses in her despair threw herself out of the window with two children in her arms; all three were found dashed to pieces and quite dead in the street. The firemen distinguished themselves by their efforts; three of them were killed, having fallen from the upper story to the lower, where they were buried in the ruins."

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

ODESSA, Feb. 6.—The accounts which we receive from Anapa are of the highest importance. The Lesghis (the most numerous tribe of Circassia,) who have been subject to Russia ever since 1829, have revolted against that power. They have massacred the civil and military who were in their villages, nor have they stopped there;—they have invaded Georgia, and have invited the inhabitants to take arms against Russia—General Jest (Military commandant of the territory of the Lesghis) has been obliged to make his troops retire into the fortified places, till the arrival of the reinforcements for which he has applied to General Golovine.

The revolt of the Lesghis is ascribed to Mr. Bell, the agent of England in Circassia. This indefatigable man, who is well acquainted with the language and manners of the people of the Caucasus, has introduced himself among them under various disguises and exhorts them to rise against the Russians. He spares neither money nor promises to induce them. It is affirmed that he has visited in disguise, Tiflis and other towns of the countries subject to the dominion of Russia, and that he has communications with their inhabitants. Accordingly Lieutenant General Golovine has offered a reward of 300 ducats to whoever shall deliver up Mr. Bell, either dead or alive; at all events it is certain that no nation will have the baseness to betray Mr. Bell, whom all Circassians consider as their protector, as a man sent by Heaven to free them from the Muscovite yoke.

MANCHESTER, MARCH 6.—The improved demand which has recently manifested itself in the Liverpool cotton market, has caused a decided increase of demand here, both for goods and yarn; and a very considerable business was done yesterday, at advanced prices, on almost every article in the market. In 40's mule yarn, which had been previously much depressed, there was an advance of fully 1d per lb., with a somewhat smaller improvement upon the ordinary shipping numbers of water twist.

A Good Beginning.—The Whigs of the House of Representatives in the last Congress tacked to the appropriation bills a proposition that the printing for the Executive Departments should be given out by contract, upon proposals previously advertised for. Heretofore the work, amounting to several thousand dollars per annum, has been given to the Editor of the Globe, who was permitted to charge the highest prices. By the following article from the *Madisonian*, it will appear that the work will be performed by other hands. *So far so good.*

Executive Department Printing.—The printing for the principal Executive Departments, for some years past bestowed nearly exclusively on the editor of the Globe, and executed at his own prices, has, we understand, been contracted for, to be done by others, at prices far below those which he offered to do it at, though far below those which he has been charging heretofore, with the exception of printing the census when the returns shall have been made.

Thus is he short of ten to twelve thousand dollars a year profit. Verily, *the dynasty of the Globe approaches its end.*

Amos Kendall reports that since the 4th of March, 1837, to 27th Feb. last, there have been *three hundred and sixty-four* Postmasters *removed* from office!

This is the way to carry out the system of punishing enemies and rewarding friends.

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In the year 1836, the Legislature of the State of Ohio, actuated by a most laudable spirit in the cause of Common Schools and Education generally, appointed a gentleman, (Professer C. E. Stowe,) to proceed to Europe to collect information, and make examinations into the different establishments for educational purposes, there existing. The object was probably twofold; to ascertain the best existing systems of popular instruction and to see what progress had been made in the older countries of Europe in the diffusion of common school knowledge. Professor Stowe returned some months ago, and has made a report of the result of his labours and observations. This report has fallen under our notice, and we have read it with surprise and mortification. Surprise, that so much has been done in the cause of education, in those States of Europe, which we are accustomed to think, have not yet passed beyond the twilight of semi-barbarism, and mortification that we, the proud and boasting Americans, have done so little. Yes, little, compared even with the military despotism of Prussia—or the haughty autocracy of Russia. As Mr. Stowe aptly remarks, "Monarchies have actually stolen a march upon republics, in the promotion of popular intelligence."

In the course of his tour, Mr. Stowe visited England, Scotland, France, Prussia, and the States of Germany, including all the most celebrated Universities, and was every where received with the greatest kindness, and every facility offered for the furtherance of his inquiries. Prussia, under the auspices of its sagacious sovereign, has within the past forty years, done more for the spread of knowledge among its subjects, than probably, any government in the world. When Frederick William, III, ascended the throne of Prussia, in 1797, he found the condition of the kingdom truly deplorable. He immediately began to introduce improvements, and particularly in the way of education. Religious toleration was freely granted, the administration of justice reformed, and the nobles curtailed of privileges which had tended to keep the people oppressed and ignorant. The peasantry were raised to the rank of free-holders, by having a certain portion of the soil, theretofore cultivated by them as fiefs, granted to them in fee simple. To carry the plan of reform into full effect, schools of every kind were then gradually established, embracing the most remote and sparsely populated parts of the kingdom, as well as the cities, and villages. The system is now in complete operation, and Mr. Stowe lauds it as of the most perfect description. The impress of a master hand, is visible throughout its various ramifications, and in its minutest details. The children of all classes, and those in the most destitute condition, can profit by the beneficence of the government. The plan of instruction pursued, is admirably calculated to develop the mental and moral powers of the scholars, and above all, to instil into their minds, an enthusiastic love for their own country and its institutions. The Bible is used to so great an extent in the schools, and is so highly valued as a school book, that when Mr. Stowe asked the teachers, whether the use of the Bible in schools did not sometimes tend to the injury of the scholars' mind, by imparting to it a sectarian bias, they spurned the idea with contempt, and contended that no book was so well fitted to strengthen the intellectual faculties.

The King of Bavaria too, inspired by the example of Prussia, has sought to ameliorate the condition of his subjects, by giving them a constitutional, representative form of government, and by the encouragement of seminaries of learning and Universities, which already rivals that of Berlin. Several of the *smaller principalities of Germany* are also represented as being no wise behind these two kingdoms, in their liberal provision for popular education.

Mr. Stowe next details the governmental efforts in that "most powerful of despotisms," Russia, to establish a system of education for the subjects of that vast empire. The plan adopted is very similar to that of Prussia, with such changes and modifications as are suited it to the condition of Russia, in its more extended, and less populous territory. As the centre of the system, there is established at St. Petersburg a model school, where teachers are educated, for all parts of the empire. The whole empire is divided into provinces, each of which has its University; the provinces into districts, with academies for classical learning, and these again into school districts, with their elementary schools. The general supervision of this machinery, is lodged in the hands of a government officer called the Minister of Public Instruction, who in addition to his other duties, publishes a periodical Journal, in which all matters and facts relating to instruction and education, are brought together, and thence dispersed throughout the whole empire. The directors and examiners of the common schools, are obliged to undergo a rigid scrutiny, as to their intellectual and moral fitness, before they can perform their duties. As adjunctive to the system, there is in the employ of the government, an architect, in each academic district, whose business it is to overlook the erection and fitting up of every school house therein. This is justly extolled as a most judicious regulation, for the comfort and health of the children. Every encouragement is given to teachers to engage in the business, by granting them certain privileges; and the families of those who die, or become superannuated, have liberal pensions bestowed upon them, and they themselves are regarded as public benefactors.

Even the cold and savage wastes of Siberia, have not been neglected. To induce teachers to go into these inhospitable regions, they are well paid, and have special privileges accorded to them. Siberian young men are admitted into some of the Universities, on condition that they devote a certain number of years, to the business of teaching in their native country.

Such are some of the facts revealed to us by one of our own countrymen, who is compelled by the force of accumulative evidence, to pay to the despots of the old world, the tribute of unqualified praise, for their spontaneous efforts in the cause of humanity, and popular education. Shall not republicanism be thereby incited to show to the world, that its principles of government, surpass all others in paternal devotion to the true interests of the people—that a republic, and universal education, are reciprocal terms.

The Legislature of North Carolina, has laid a foundation for common schools, and invited the people to build upon it a superstructure for the benefit of their children, and their childrens' children. Will they spurn the propitious moment—will they neglect this, among the first of earthly duties. There is nothing inherent in our form of government, to make us superior to other nations, without the ennobling influences of education, and the time will come when an ignorant republican, will be the scorn of the world.

The War upon the Banks.—The Globe of Monday night has a long article to show that the people of the Island of Cuba transact all their business without banks, by a nearly exclusive *gold* medium. It then undertakes to show that this country can do the same! The enlightened Americans to go to the Castilians of Cuba to learn lessons on finance and currency! This would be the march of intellect; but a *backward one.*

The same Globe has a communication, the object of the writer of which is to excite the laboring classes against all the banks in the country.

Disappointed and defeated in all his prominent measures, the organ of the Executive would encourage a spirit to execute the diabolical purpose of destroying the institutions of the country, without regard to the ruin which it would inflict upon thousands of the aged, infirm, and women and children who derive a revenue from them, on which they depend for subsistence.

Madisonian.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 30.

Army Intelligence.—Lieut. Col. Harney, 2d Dragoons, sailed for the Military posts South, on the 27th inst. Two Indians, and a Negro accompained him, as guides and interpreter.

The 4th Artillery is ordered North.

The Topographical Survey of the Military districts, as contemplated by Gen. Taylor, is rapidly progressing. A Corporal attached to the command acting with Capt. Mackey, T. C., was killed in the Etanay Scrub, about a fortnight since. The Indians escaped.

General Macomb is expected at Black Creek to-day. It is said that the object of his visit is to hold an interview with the enemy. It is farther stated, that the General is furnished with dollars, by way of closing the war.

MEXICO.

Private letters from the most respectable houses in Mexico, announce in positive terms that the treaty of peace concluded by Admiral Baudin and the Mexican plenipotentiaries, has been ratified by the Mexican Government. One of those letters informs us that the army of General Cos was routed near Tuspan by General Mexia, with the loss of 300 prisoners. It further appears that Bustamente was marching upon Tampico.

We guarantee the accuracy of this intelligence.

Since the above was committed to type, we have received by a schooner arrived from Tampico, a confirmation of the news of the triumph of General Mexia. The battle was fought on the 15th March, near Tuspan, and the whole loss of the government troops was 600 prisoners and 400 killed.

Gen. Cos escaped in a wonderful manner by means of a disguise, in which he clothed himself.

This victory gave rise to great rejoicings at Tampico.

Arista was about to depart from San Luis Potosi for Tampico, with 1000 men, but it was supposed that the defeat of Cos would make him retrace his steps. They were well prepared to receive him at Tampico.

The schooner Sarah Ann arrived at Tampico on the 18th, and the Creole was off the harbor on the same evening.

From Matamoras.—We are informed that letters have been received here from the above place, giving the information that a battle had been fought in that neighborhood, between the federalists and the troops of the government, in which the latter were defeated.—*New Orleans Louisianian.*

The following table, taken from the Augusta Constitutionalist, shows the crops of 1837 and 1838:—

	1837.	1838.
New Orleans,	592 122	711,581
Mississippi,	7 892	19,675
Alabama,	232 243	309 807
Florida,	84,703	106,171
Georgia,	262,971	304,210
South Carolina,	196,377	294,334
North Carolina,	18,004	21 439
Virginia,	28,618	32,000
Rec'd by land at the North,		2 280
	1,422.930	1,801,497

Of the crop of 1839, there were received, after deducting stock on October 1, 1838—

New Orleans to March 21,		403,302
Mobile, to " 23,		222,401
S. Carolina, to " 22,		158,833
Savannah, to " 22,		156,575

There must be received until the first of October next, at these four places respectively, to equal the crop of 1837 and 1838, as follows:

	1837.	1838.
New Orleans,	188,820	308,279
Mobile,	9,842	87,406
South Carolina,	37 544	135,501
Georgia,	106,396	147,635

Mississippi.—Great distress is said to prevail in many of the counties of Mississippi. Extensive plantations are thrown out of cultivation, and lying waste for the want of hands to till them, the slaves having been seized under execution and carried off by the sheriff. Every paper that comes from that quarter is filled with advertisements of negroes, lands, etc. to be sold in satisfaction of judgments. This state of things had created quite an excitement. Public meetings were about to be called, to take into consideration the distressing situation of the people. We are glad to learn, however, that a disposition every where prevails to respect the law. On this point the Mississippian remarks, that there is very little of the mob-law spirit in Mississippi, much as has been said abroad in relation to that subject. The people seem to be convinced that there has arrived a crisis in our affairs, when property to a certain extent must change hands—and that the sooner the change takes place the better for all parties. Such is the correct view of the subject. To attempt a resistance would be useless. It could result in no beneficial effect, and would destroy the reputation of those involved in it, as well as the character of the State. When the laws of a country cannot be executed, the credit, public faith and honor of that country are gone, and with them commercial prosperity. However unfortunate the present state of things may be, it becomes every good citizen not only to submit to the laws without opposition, but to lend his influence to prevent the course of justice from being impeded or thwarted.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

ROHAN POTATOES are about as much "the rage" as mulberry trees. They are rarely bought by the bushel, because that would involve too great an expenditure, but by the dozen or single one! Mr. Augustus Clark in this town is selling them as high as 6 pennies a piece or 75 cents per dozen, at which any reader can tell better than we can, what they would reach by the bushel. But after all, these potatoes at such prices are doubtless profitable potatoes. Every thing of this sort is valuable in proportion to its capacity for re-production, not leaving out of sight its goodness. Hence, if one Rohan will produce more than a bushel of good sound nutricious potatoes, is it dear at sixpence? Many experiments have been tried which establish the character of this potatoe for an enormous yield. Aside from its use for man, what a capital root for cattle! But perhaps we only waste ink and paper by trying to persuade people to "feather their own nests" by cultivating Rohan Potatoes.—*Northampton Courier.*

The Whig Creed.—It is a common remark of the Administration Press, that the Whigs object to every thing, but propose nothing. What is it they want, cries one. Why don't they show their hand, says another.—Come, gentlemen, give us your creed, cries a third. Now it is impossible to state every particular, in which reform, in the Administration of the Government, is wanting, but here are a few of the objects for which the Whigs are contending:

An equal distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

The restoration of power to the *people* from the Executive.

The restoration of Government to the true, safe and legitimate purposes of the *whole people*—not of *a party*.

The rescue of Government from the hands of those who spend more of the public money than is necessary for legitimate objects.

A sound and healthy Currency, as well for the people as for the Office-holders.

A never dying opposition to the practice of using the patronage of Office for *partisan* purposes, and for controlling the freedom of Elections.

The taking the public money out of the hands of the President, and placing it under the control of Congress.

The rescue of the Government from the hands of those who declare that its offices and emoluments are "party spoils" to be divided among the victors.

These are some of the great measures for which the Whigs have ever contended, and still contend.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

The Opposition.—The author of the triumph article, in the last number of the Democratic Review, asserts, as has been often done before, and so often that the assertion has lost all the charm of a new thought—that the opponents of the present Administration are scarcely entitled to be called a PARTY, "as they avow no distinctive principles nor distinctive measures." He adds—"they are a mere opposition, which is nothing else than mere faction." Whether in the use of this language the writer had any definite idea in his own mind, or expected to convey any to his reader, must be considered doubtful. He has not given his definition of the word party; and what elements belong in his view, to that mysterious term, we know not. But what is the fact in reference to which the question of nomenclature arises? It is this:—A large part of the nation disapproves of the policy and avowed principles of those who administer the government, and wishes to see them removed from that administration. Whatever other distinctive measures may be aimed at, that of banishing at once the system of policy so much applauded by the ruling magistrates, and their adherents, will surely admit of being called *distinctive.* And is good usage violated by calling such a body of men a PARTY? We certainly would not contend for the appellation; but we do desire to know on what principles the use of it, in reference to the Whigs, is pronounced a misapplication. The writer alluded to, affirms that the maxim of the opposition is—"Turn out the rogues," and surely this proposition is as distinctive as any party could make it. The word FACTION is used with the same vagueness. The opposition is asserted to be a *mere* opposition. But what does this mean? That the Whigs intend to pursue no government policy? Is Sub-Treasury or nothing, the alternative that we must meet? If not, what is meant by *mere* opposition? The proposition of an Independent Treasury is a new one—the Whigs oppose it; and now what is proved, or even asserted, when this is declared to be *mere* opposition? If the writer intended to say that the Whigs oppose the present policy without having any substitute in view, he assumes quite too much. If he means that they have proposed no substitute, we reply that the financial policy of the dominant party is a departure from a settled order of things, previously existing; and, in opposing that departue, a return to the forsaken path is implied, unless some other course is mentioned. In every view of it, therefore, the assertion that the opposition is not entitled to consideration because it is a mere opposition, is unworthy of a man who would use language with a definite meaning, and avoid begging the question, in dispute.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Bell, of Tenn. in Congress, Feb. 27.—The political agitators and leaders throughout the States combine to make a President upon the principle of mutual favour, patronage and support. They give their influence, and entrap the People into his support, by ascribing just such principles and intentions to him, from time to time, as suit the exigencies of the case, and *he* on his part, is to provide for all his active followers. To consider the public offices, and all the favours of the Government, as public spoil, to be thus distributed, was first a stipulation in the compact between the parties, and thence, of necessity, it became an article in the political creed; proscription is only the necessary counterpart of this stipulation, and is not practised, in general, from any bad feeling towards the proscribed. The obligation on the part of the President to provide for his active supporters is binding equally upon his honor as upon his interests and prospects. If he should fail to perform his part of the contract in this respect, he would, for that cause, be instantly deserted: the obligation, like the oath of allegiance, is mutual—*each party is bound to give protection and support to the other.* When all the most important official stations are filled upon such principles—when every branch of the civil administration of the Government is committed to the management of men thus selected, what ground of hope does or can exist, of a better state of things than now unhappily prevails? Is it not clear that no one of these clamorous or efficient partisans will or can ever forget that the President is the work of his own creation? Or can the President himself safely forget that he owes his station to the services of the men, good or bad, who now fill the public offices? And, is it not equally clear that a President elected upon such principles can never safely venture to turn one of his followers out of office, except for *some breach of trust, or other misdemeanor too gross to be disguised or concealed from the public?*

Mere negligence, however gross, or imbecility in office, can never be a cause of removal. If a removal for any other cause than I have supposed is ever made by such a President, it will be of some poor fellow who has lost his power to be serviceable to the party, and who will then be told that he is to go out upon the principle of rotation in office, in order to let in some follower who has not received his promised reward. Under the administration of a President elected upon the principles I have stated, the power of appointment and removal can only be exercised to advance party objects and individual aggrandizement; such is the inevitable result of the nature and object of the compact, upon which he was elevated to power.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

THE CABINET.

That changes in the Cabinet have been in contemplation, we have been satisfied for some time past. That there exists at this moment, much trouble and difficulty respecting the arrangements connected with those changes, we are sure. There are two interests now at work which come in immediate conflict with each other. One is what may appropriately be termed the *aristocratic* Democrats; the other the *ultra loco foco* Democrats. To the former it is believed the habits and feelings of Mr. Van Buren incline him; the latter, however, are backed by all the influence of the retired Chief of the Hermitage. It is said that both parties are exceedingly pertinacious. Hence the augmentation of the difficulties.

It is supposed, that during the present year, there will be four foreign embassyships vacant, viz: France, England, Russia, and Spain; these will be to be filled, and in addition, the *special embassy* to England. We do not doubt Mr. *Forsyth* will receive the appointment to the latter mission. Nor do we doubt that it is at present in contemplation to offer Mr. *Woodbury* one of the four, about to become vacated. If he is left to choose, he will undoubtedly make choice of that in which he can make the most money; or, in other words, the one in which he will be called upon to spend the least, and can save the most.

Mr. *Poinsett*, we do not doubt, will be translated to the State Department. He appears to be the favorite Minister of Mr. *Van Buren*; and probably accepted the place he now fills on the same conditions it had previously been offered to Mr. *Rives*—one of which was, to take the State Department, which he was informed would become vacant soon thereafter. Mr. *Grundy*, we do not doubt, is to have the Post Office Department, that being the post, which it is said, he has long had his eye upon. Mr. *Kendall*, we suspect, now hangs between one of the foreign embassyships and the Treasury Department. The aristocratic Democrats are for sending him abroad, as a sort of *honorary exile*—the *ultras* are for placing him at the head of the Treasury Department. The interest that succeeds in deciding the question, will no doubt determine the future policy of the administration. The former party, it is thought, wish to give the Treasury seals to an ex-Senator of a Southern State. Who will be selected to fill the War Department, it is difficult to conjecture. If Mr. Van Buren can reconcile it to himself to have two members of his cabinet from his own State, probably *Governor Marcy* will be chosen to direct the operations in the field of Mars.

As to Mr. *Stevenson's* taking the Attorney Generalship, we hardly think it probable. It is intimated that there are other difficulties existing which cause embarrassments. The claims of aspirants to the candidacy of the Vice Presidency. That Col. Johnson is to be dropped, has long since been decided on. Mr. *Forsyth*, Mr. *Stevenson*, and Mr. *King*, of Alabama, have all been named. The two former gentlemen, it is believed, urge their claims very strongly, either through friends or otherwise. With the determination of the question between these two gentlemen, probably is connected that, of who goes into the Treasury.

Mr. *Cambreleng* will most certainly have a foreign embassyship offered to him.

Correspondence of the National Intell'gencer.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1839.

The city is all engrossed in the Charter Election. In the down-town wards the vote is very small, but in the 6th the contest begins, and thence upwards a prodigious vote is thrown. The *squatters* from the lower wards appear to be pouring in their votes up town. Riell, a custom-house guager, who made himself so notorious in the 3d ward last autumn by challenging every Whig voter, has now moved out of this, a certain ward, into the 14th, a doubtful ward, where he has hired a large establishment, to which, on Saturday, he removed a large number of mattresses, and on Monday old hats and old clothes, for the purpose, probably, of disguising persons from other wards, or other parts of the country. A custom-house inspector led the vanguard in the 7th ward, where there has been trouble all day. Indeed, almost the only active electioneerers are the custom-house officers. They earn their bread.

Doom of the Administration!—The most casual observer of public events must perceive, and the most uncandid partizan acknowledge, that the doom of Mr. Van Buren's Administration is sealed. The following States are either certainly against it, or must be so classed upon the latest and best evidence before the Public, viz: Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana. *Doubtful*—Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama and Illinois. *For Mr. Van Buren*—Maine, New Hampshire, Arkansas, Missouri and Michigan.

We set down *Ohio* as *certain*, upon the latest intelligence—the *doubt* which is felt of that State is a doubt of her relative preference of Mr. Clay or Gen. Harrison, not of her Whig superiority.

These sixteen States embrace a large majority of Electoral votes, and a very heavy majority of the American People. It is not probable that the Revolution is "to go backwards," or that any thing can occur to shake the existing political attachments and convictions of the People. Mr. Van Buren has no hold on the imaginations of the People. What popularity he has, was a mere reflection at first from Gen. Jackson, and has been sustained since by party stimulants. His Administration has been calculated to diminish and not increase it.

Richmond Whig.

Tavern Rates.—The Legislature of Mississippi have passed a law regulating the tavern rates in that State.—The following are the highest rates to be allowed:—Board lodging, fires, candles, &c. per month $40. Board alone $30. Board per week, $8—per day $1,50; for man and horse per night, supper, lodging and breakfast $2. Breakfast, dinner and supper each 50 cents. The penalty for demanding more than these rates is a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment for three months.

The largest Multicaulis story yet is told by the Bridgeton New Jersey Chronicle. A gentleman in Georgia, some five or six years since, obtained and planted a mulberry tree in his garden, where it had stood untouched till the past winter, when it attracted the attention of some one in the trade, who offered the owner three cents a bud for the top of it. The bargin was struck, and on cutting off the branches and counting the buds, they amounted to twelve hundred and fifty dollars, there being 41,661 buds on the tree.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING.

On Tuesday of the County Court of Anson, after a few hours' notice, a large and respectable number of the Whigs of the County assembled at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, and organized themselves into a meeting, by calling Col. Joseph White to the Chair, and appointing Dr. Walter G. Jones Secretary.

By request of the Chair, the object of the meeting was explained by Alexander Little, Esq., in a brief and able manner. The following resolutions were introduced by Abraham Myers, Esq., and unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That we yield our entire approbation to the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY, for the faithful and honest manner in which he has discharged the duties devolving upon him as the Representative of this District in the Congress of the United States, and that we recommend him to the people of this District as the most suitable person to represent them in the next Congress.

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the several Counties composing this District, the propriety of appointing delegates to meet in the Town of Rockingham on the 25th day of May next, for the purpose of taking measures to promote his election.

3. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint three delegates to attend said meeting, provided it meets the concurrence of the other Counties composing this Congressional District: Whereupon, the Chair appointed the following delegates to said meeting, viz: Alex'r Little, Thos. S. Ashe, and John Grady, Esqs.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend that a meeting be held in this place on Tuesday in July Court week, to take into consideration the expediency of sending delegates to the Convention to be held in the City of Harrisburg to nominate Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States in opposition to the present Administration.

The following resolution was offered by Col. Waddill:

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by the Chair to attend the Convention at Rockingham shall be a Committee of correspondence to correspond with the Whigs of the several Counties composing this District in regard to holding said Convention.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait on the Hon. Mr. Deberry, to inform him of the nomination, who, after an interview with him, returned and reported that they had performed that duty, and that he accepted the nomination. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday in July Court week.

After the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Deberry came in and addressed the company at some length in his usual forcible and eloquent manner. Wm. A. Morris, the Van Buren candidate, also addressed the company.

On motion, it was *Ordered*, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Carolina Watchman and Raleigh Register.

JOSEPH WHITE, *Chairman.*

WALTER G. JONES, *Sec'y.*

April 10, 1839.

Bank of Cape Fear.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear was held this week, when it was unanimously Resolved to open books, of subscription for the residue of their unsubscribed stock—which will make the entire capital one and a half millions.

We are much pleased at this, because it is thought by some, that the enterprise of North Carolina has been repressed by a want of capital in the State.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Dueling.—We find in a late number of the British United Service Journal the following remarks on the custom of dueling:

"It cannot be denied that duels have not been so numerous of late years as formerly, and have more frequently terminated without bloodshed. The combatants now meet under the influence of a cooler temperament; they do not fight a Loutrance, second shots are rarely exchanged; the practice is merely conformed to with a view of preserving their stations in society, to whose inexorable and absurd laws their intemperate language or conduct has rendered them amenable. Explanations and retractions are now also more willingly given and eagerly accepted. It is no longer a mark of cowardice for a gentleman to explain his intention when misconceived, or acknowledge his error when wrong. The reputation of a duellist more and more approximates, in public opinion, to the character of a bully. Moral courage is fast supplanting physical courage, as the characteristic of true bravery.

"Why, then, should the practice be continued? The substance has long since gone; why follow the shadow? Why, not, by one short struggle, get rid of a custom which has now no defenders on principle? Why longer tolerate a system which, by separating the man of honor from the man of virtue, gives the greatest profligates something to value themselves upon, and enables them to keep themselves in countenance, although guilty of the most shameful and dangerous vices? Nothing can be more absurd and barbarous than the practice of dueling, except the argument of those who justify it by saying that it begets civility and good manners. If fear be the source, or even one of the sources, of good manners and civility, what a state must society be in, and what a fiend must man be! If fear be the only corrective agency for bad manners or incivility, then it is a panacea for all moral evils of humanity, and the philosopher of Malmsbury, after the wrangling of two centuries, is right.

Cruelty.—We understand by the Montgomery (Ala.) papers, and from private sources, that the Swiss females who lately passed through this place, and who manifested so much energy in their efforts to realize a livelihood, were most inhumanly treated in our neighboring city, by some monsters in human shape. The iguorant and unsuspecting foreigners were induced to accept, in pay for "a Song," what they supposed to be some wine; but what afterwards proved to be a strong mixture of Croton Oil and Cantharides. The result was at first only brutally disgusting, but afterwards proved nearly fatal in several instances. The barbarians who were guilty of the outrage were, we have heard, bound over to answer to the laws of the State. The punishment so justly deserved will doubtless be inflicted with an unsparing hand.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

It was only a few days ago that it was stated that a son of Mrs. Ellen Campbell was scalded to death, in New York, on Sunday week, by inhaling steam from the nose of a teakettle. Remarkable as the coincidence may be, an accident precisely similar occurred in Boston on the day previous. A little child of Mr. Helleson, No. 36, Common street, named Charles Augustus Helleson, aged four years, entered the kitchen on Saturday evening, where a teakettle was standing on the stove, applied his mouth hastily to the spout, and inhaled boiling steam, which threw him into convulsions, and caused his death after twenty-seven hours of excruciating agony.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1839.

COTTON.—Sales in this town at 13 to 14 cents.

No mail North of Norfolk this morning. From the Norfolk Beacon, we learn that the sale of the wreck and cargo of the schr. Lenity, from Philadelphia, bound for Wilmington, will take place on the 19th, (Friday next.)

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON COUNTY.—The Whigs of this patriotic County held a meeting during the week of the County Court,—passed resolutions approving the course of the Hon. Edmund Deberry, nominating him for re-election, and recommending a District Convention to be held in the Town of Rockingham on the 25th of May next. See the proceedings in another column.

University of Pennsylvania.—At the Annual Commencement, on the 5th inst. the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 146 gentlemen, of whom are the following from North Carolina: Jas. W. Alston, John D. Bellamy, Richard A. Donoho, Lewis J. Dortch, John A. Downey, Samuel W. Eaton, Nathaniel S. Graves, Peter B. Hawkins, Jas. M. Les, Wm. H. McKee, Jas. J. Moore, Caspar W. Norcum, Jas. L. Oliver, Zebulon M. Paschall, Newsom J. Pitman, Wm. M. S. Ridley, Henry J. Robards, John Shackelford, Thomas J. P. Smallwood, Thomas D. Stokes, John G. Tull, and Robert E. Williams.

THE ARSENAL.—The Standard says that the alleged hostility of the President to this work is "merely an electioneering humbug." We know not whether it is the President, the Secretary of War, or the Chief of the Ordnance Department; but we suspect that some of the dismissed workmen will scarcely be persuaded by the Standard that there is any humbug in the case.

"He [the President] cannot apply money when there is none appropriated by Congress," says the Standard. Now the fact is, that Congress appropriated $150,000 for "Arsenals," generally, without specifying how much of this amount was to be expended here, and how much elsewhere. But it would seem to be reasonable, that in that case, the amount should be equally divided, if necessary, between the *three* now building, but instead of that, only $20,000 is allotted to this Arsenal, and orders given to suspend a portion of the work, change a part of the plan, and discharge a large number of hands, who are thus unexpectedly thrown out of employment. The Standard *knew* that money had been appropriated by Congress, and yet it says there is none appropriated.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A fourth trial for the election of a Representative from the Middlesex district, in Massachusetts, has terminated in the choice of Mr. Parmenter, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Parmenter received about 500 more than at the third trial, and about 900 more than he received in 1836. This is a gain of one member for the Constitutional Treasury.—*Standard.*

And for Abolition.—The Standard should have added at the close of the paragraph. See Parmenter's letter in our last. We predicted that the Standard would rejoice at this election.

"The present delegation from North Carolina was, when elected, 7 Whigs and 6 Van Buren men. Mr. A. H. Shepard having struck his colours and joined the Power Party, the delegation now stands 6 Whigs and 7 V. B. The people, however, at the approaching election, will put things *in statu quo.*"
Richmond Whig.

The Whig is in error as to our Delegation. When elected it stood, 8 Whigs to 5 Van Buren. Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Charles Shepard, (not A. H. Shepperd, than whom there is no better Whig,) went over to the spoils party. With the Whig, we feel a strong confidence that the election in August will restore at least the former Whig majority in the Delegation.

Liberal Legislation.—The Legislature of Maryland, at its session just terminated appropriated $1,375 000 in further aid of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, $750,000 to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, and a state guaranty of a loan of $1,000,000 to the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Company. How much we in North Carolina are behind our sister States, either in knowledge of our own best interests, or in efficient measures to cherish them! Our Legislature has been remarkably liberal, at its two last lessions, but what comparison will its measures bear with those of Maryland, a State inferior in population and resources, and much less dependent on Internal Improvements for her prosperity than North Carolina. Every thing, however, has a beginning; and we may look for the same enlightened policy in our own State, after the eyes of the people shall have been opened by a successful beginning. Improvements *must* be made, sooner or later. But it is to be deplored that we are so far behind our neighbors.

One of the results of the above appropriation is, the assurance that the great Canal will be completed from tide water to Cumberland before the close of the next year. The Tunnell, which is the most difficult part of the enterprise, is now nearly half way excavated. When completed, it will be three thousand feet in length, about 360 feet below the highest point of the mountain through which it passes, and it has to be cut, the whole distance, through solid rock.

INCONSISTENCIES OF PARTY.—There are few things more remarkable in history than the fact, that the Van Buren party has been able to hang together, and sustain itself for ten years, whilst its practices have been in daily conflict with its professed principles. It came into power because its predecessor had been guilty of extravagance; had claimed for the Executive, powers not delegated; had proscribed some half dozen officers for opinions' sake; had *permitted* office holders to use their influence in elections; and because it was suspected that some corruption existed in the Administration of the Departments at Washington. In one word, because the country demanded *Reform*. See the following extract from Gen. Jackson's Inaugural Address, March 3d, 1829:—

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform;* which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power, in unfaithful or incompetent hands. In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation—depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers than on their numbers."

Now, what has been the practice under these professions! The economy of the party consists in doubling and trebling the public expenditures; its horror of Executive power, in not only claiming powers for that officer before unheard of, as in the Federal doctrines of the Proclamation, but exercising unlimited power in the removal of Mr. Duane and the public deposites, in setting the will of Congress at defiance by issuing the Specie Circular in the face of directly opposite Legislation of Congress, and destroying the law-making power by putting an act of Congress in his pocket, and depriving Congress of its constitutional power to pass it in spite of the veto. The proscription, instead of a few publishers of the laws, has been extended to every branch of the public service, and thousands have felt its baleful influence. Instead of leaving office holders to use their own discretion about interfering in elections, it is now the Court doctrine, boldly proclaimed simultaneously in the Globe and in the Senate Chamber by Mr. Niles, that it is the *duty* of government officers to use their influence to sustain the powers that be, from whose favor they derive their bread; and the tax levied on the Custom House officers at New York, is justified, and no longer regarded as "bringing the patronage of the Federal Government in conflict with the purity of elections."—The corruption, the shocking corruption of Toby Watkins, who was guilty of the unparalleled depravity of embezzling $4,000 of the public money, was but a speck in the horizon, a drop in the ocean, compared with the robberies of Swartwout, Price, Harris, Gratiot, and scores of others whose names figure in the government Black List; or of the undiscovered frauds in public lands, of some still nearer to the fountain head than New York.

Such is Reform!

We were led to this train of reflection by two facts which came under our observation at the same moment, a day or two since. The one, an increase of $2,000,000 of the Banking capital of Virginia, by the present Legislature of that State, one branch of which has a decided majority of the Anti-Van Buren, and *professedly* anti-Bank party. [At the last session, when both Houses were Van Buren anti-Bank, the increase of Banking Capital was upwards of *five millions!*]

The other fact to which we refer is, that the Augusta Constitutionalist, the organ of Van Burenism in Georgia, and strenuous opponent of "Biddle and the Bank," has actually come out in favor of applying to Mr. Biddle to establish a Branch of the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank at Augusta! No sooner does the party feel the want of a liberal share of Banking facilities, (a want now peculiarly pressing at Augusta.) than every principle advocated for years is forgotten. In truth, principle gives way to interest, just as Mr. Buchanan, the Senator from Pennsylvania, a few years ago closed a strenuous speech against the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, by a declaration, that if the great evil must be inflicted on the country, he should protest against its being removed to New York, but insist upon its remaining in his own State! That was a rare exhibition of magnanimity, the contest between the Anti-Bank men of New York and Pennsylvania, for the privilege of sheltering a great political, moneyed, and moral evil, as compared with which, if we might believe their professions, the contents of Pandora's box were blessings.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

The Charter Elections in the city of New York have resulted in favor of Loco Focoism. Contrary to all expectation, Isaac L. Varian is elected Mayor by a majority of 1031 votes over Aaron Clark, the present incumbent. The New York Express says,—

"We have been overwhelmed, but not beaten, and the Whigs of the city will not be in the least discouraged by this unfortunate result. *The World have voted here*, and what is more, it has not been content with voting once, but has voted over and over again. We have never seen so much ferocity and brutality as has been displayed at the Polls. The scenes in the 12th Ward have been shocking. At the close of the Polls in the 7th Ward, the Loco Focos rushed upon a large *posse* of constables, and broke up their staffs of office in a twinkling. In the 4th Ward, they have been desperate, and there they attacked the Alderman of the Ward with great animosity. In the 6th Ward, our Reporter describes a brutal piece of cruelty.—The city has been full of outrages. In the 7th Ward, many, very many, peaceable Whig voters have been deterred from voting by the violent menaces of men about the Polls. In every contested Ward, an effort has been made to keep off Whig voters. Bullies, Blacklegs, and Blackguards, have been hired, and paid profusely, and they have earned their money. Such a victory, thus won, is no election at all. As the Star remarked, before the result was known, "It is a complete overthrow of our civil institutions. Quarrelling and fighting at the Polls—challenging voters—colonizing, naturalizing, and all the appliances of a severe canvass, may find some apology. But a plot to *prevent freemen from voting at all*, is a new and recent feature adopted, which changes the whole face of things."

The Friends, as a class, have been shoved from the Polls. The weak and the feeble have not been permitted to vote.

The Tammany men were so happy last night that they made the air ring around their Hall with their outcries.

Two o'clock, A. M.—The uproar is kept up.—While we write, we have a remarkable lesson from Tammany in Sub-Treasuryism, for a man in Tammany Hall has been robbed of $400 in cash, and drafts to the amount of $1600, it is stated,—to find which all the company is now pent up to be searched for the money lost! This is a first night's lesson.

In Brooklyn, the Whigs have maintained their ground in spite of the most desperate efforts of the Loco Focos to defeat them.

NEW JERSEY.—The Charter Elections in Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and Princeton, have resulted in favor of the Whig candidates.

We regret to see that the last North Carolinian is not in its usually pleasant humor, either with itself or others; and we still more regret to see, what we had not the slightest suspicion of until now, that the misrepresentation of our language, in that paper of the 23d ult., if it was not intentional, is at least persisted in, contrary to every principle of justice and courtesy. What are the facts:—

In the Observer of the 13th ult. we mentioned, as an item of intelligence, that the New York Legislature had repealed the bill to prohibit the circulation of Bank notes of from $1 to $5, and added a very few words of congratulation at this return of what we considered sound policy.

Just ten days afterwards, to-wit, on the 23d, the North Carolinian made this the subject of near a column of remarks, in which it represented us as advocating the issue of what are called shin-plasters, or cent bills, being bills under the denomination of $1; and as *desiring* the banishment of specie from common use.

Now it is not correct that we ever advocated, either publicly or privately, the issue of cent bills, or ever desired to restrict, in the slightest manner, the circulation of specie change. Our sole desire was, and is, to see other States profit by the experience of New York, where both parties have united to restore the circulation, not of cent bills, but of bank notes of small denominations, which all know to be of great convenience, and of equal credibility with the larger bank notes.

When, therefore, in the Observer of the 27th, we called the Editor's attention to this unintentional (as we had no doubt it was) misrepresentation of what we said, we never dreamed that the perfectly decorous manner in which we did so, would either be received sullenly, or fail to draw forth the *amende honorable.*

The next Carolinian, (of the 30th,) did not notice the subject at all; which we attributed to the absence of the Editor—merely remarking that "we could not be mistaken in looking for an acknowledgement of the injustice which the Editor had done us on the subject."

The Carolinian of the 6th inst. then appeared, bearing indubitable marks that its Editor was "at home," but still no notice of this subject.

On Saturday last, however, the Carolinian at last wakes up, and chooses to consider us as making a demand on it for an apology! represents us as being "testy, to think we (the Carolinian) could possibly have designed the slightest reflection upon him personally!" We confess our astonishment!—We certainly never looked for an apology, unless the Carolinian considers it an apology to correct a wrong impression which it had made, whereby injustice was done us. And we never thought, much less said, that any personal reflection was either intended or manifest.

So far, however, from occupying that "fair field," which the Editor boasted it should be his pleasure to maintain, he has thought proper still to represent us as contending for the circulation of shin plasters, and as sustaining our position "feebly." It is not necessary again to deny having occupied that position, and as to the feebleness or force with which we sustain any position that we *do* advance, that is rather a delicate subject for us to speak on. We must say, however, that we trust we have modesty enough to preserve us from pronouncing that he who differs from us is necessarily wrong, or that our opinions are the only common sense opinions on any subject.

We are thus particular, even at the risk of being thought tedious, because we have been unfeignedly desirous to avoid any collision with our neighbor, being determined to stand on the defensive, and on the *right*, ever since the Carolinian made its first issue, in which we were treated with such a striking exhibition of its modesty. We have passed over much, we now pass over much, which we might notice. We have been willing to be brought by name, before the readers of the Carolinian, week after week, (a custom not considered decorous by nearly all the fraternity,) and yet be charged with personality, towards an editor whom we never named, nor ever referred to, except to expose the errors or inconsistencies of his editorial course. We have not complained at being called 'Federalist,' 'Aristocrat,' 'New Light Whig,' &c., because that is the usual slang of the party; but what it means as applied to us, is more than we can say.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

The Fayetteville Observer flouts at the assertion made in the Standard, that Dr. Duncan asked permission to publish his speech, and declares it a "precious piece of humbuggery of the Standard." We attribute the manner in which the editor treats this subject, to his ignorance; for it would seem to be hardly necessary to tell a fib in the matter, if Mr. Stanly's skirts are clear of the charge of having published a speech, without the consent of the House, which he had not delivered. Because if the Observer believes its own assertion on this point, Mr. Stanly is not chargeable, and that rule of whig morality by which an opponent is falsely charged, to extenuate the guilt of federal whiggery, need not be brought in requisition on this occasion. Therefore the fib would be entirely gratuitous and unnecessary, which would be rather unseemly in a personage of the Observer's orderly pretensions. From the high standing the Observer has acquired within the last month or two, we do not believe the editor would promulgate a political fib, if the truth would do as well.

We publish, for the information of our readers, (for we have no hope that the Observer will do justice in the case) the following abstract of the proceedings of Congress:—

"Mr. Duncan was exposing this system of abuses of the Federal party, and was giving a history of its origin under the old regime of Messrs. Adams and Clay, when he was arrested by Mr. McKennan, (who was chairman in Committee of the Whole,) on the ground that he was giving too much latitude to the discussion. Mr. Duncan was displaying the principles on which the party he assailed acted while holding the Executive power, by an instance that proved they would not stop for appropriations by law, to dispose of the public means, whether of money or property. It was the case of the transfer of twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of the public cannon to an individual, that he might make sale of them to a foreign power—the Secretary, in the interim, taking a deposite of $25,000 to secure the replacing of the national ordnance at a future day. In the meantime, if a sudden war had arisen, a foreign power would have had our munitions of war, and Mr. Southard $25,000 in money, which could not have replaced them. The Opposition could not stand this battery of cannon, so it decided that Mr. Duncan exceeded the proper limits of the debate. They were, at the moment, eager to pass a multitude of new appropriations during the night, so it was not to be endured that the member from Ohio should bring up such a *memento mori* of former abuses and prodigality. Mr. Duncan, therefore, compromised the matter with the Chairman and Committee; and holding up the volumnious documents with which he had intended to awaken them to a sense of the enormous waste which Federal intrigue and rapacity had made of the public treasure, said that, as the committee would not willingly listen to the recital of the abuses which he was prepared to bring before it, *if it would consent that he might lay them before the people as if delivered before that body*, he would desist, and leave the House to take its way in the matters before it. *General consent was given*, and the speech appearing in our paper, extends, what was said in the House, from the point where the member from Ohio was cut off in his comment by Mr. Southard."—*Globe.*

We publish the whole of the above; for the double purpose of showing our readers the peculiarly chaste and genteel style of the Standard, and of showing the Standard itself that it can never appeal in vain to our sense of justice. [We may remark, *en passant*, that our recollection of the occurrence, detailed in the extract from the Globe, is materially different as it was reported in the National Intelligencer at the time; but that is of no consequence.]

Having said this, we are bound to say, that the Standard has misrepresented what we did say on the occasion referred to. We asked the Standard "Whether any one ever heard of a House giving or refusing a member leave to publish a Speech? Did the House give such leave in that particular case? Was any question put?" The Standard it will be seen evades these questions. We now assert, and call upon the Standard explicitly to admit or deny, that such a power was never claimed or exercised by any deliberative body that ever existed. That no leave was ever given by the House, whatever individual members may have done, (as is implied in the expression, "General consent was given.") We further demand of the Standard, whether the giving or withholding of consent to publish a speech, could have given or deprived a member of the right to publish as a speech any thing either spoken or not? If the Standard answers these questions in the negative, as it must if it answers them at all, then we repeat, that the pretended distinction between Dr. Duncan's speech and Mr. Stanly's that the former asked leave to publish and the latter did not, "is a precious piece of humbuggery," unworthy of a respectable paper, if done knowingly, and indication of remarkable stupidity if done ignorantly, (such stupidity as we have no disposition to lay at the Standard's door.)

We presume it would be idle to expect the Standard to publish this. We have appealed to it again and again to publish its friend Duncan's letter, showing him to be a rank abolitionist. We have appealed to it to disabuse its readers of the charges it has had so much agency in circulating, if not in originating, respecting Mr. Clay, by publishing that speech of his which "put down abolition," as Mr. Calhoun said. We have appealed to it to let its readers know that the New York Evening Post and the Pennsylvanian, the leading Van Buren papers in those States, are abolition papers. That Mr. Parmenter, over whose election to Congress the Standard rejoices, is an abolitionist. That Judge Morton, at whose defeat it groaned, is an abolitionist. That the brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, a Van Buren candidate for Congress, is an abolitionist. We say we have appealed in vain to the Standard to publish these things, which have *evidence* to support them, the plain undeniable evidence of written language,—and we can hardly hope that it will mete out to us the courtesy and justice to publish this.

We repeat, that no paper is a friend to the South, which labors, as the Standard does, to make a party question of abolition. It is a question on which the South should act and feel as one man. Therefore we have not hesitated to denounce all who, in whatever station, or of whatever party, avow abolition doctrines. The Standard, on the contrary, as we have shown, not only defends and lauds abolitionists, but goes so far as to publish one of the most scurrilous effusions that ever disgraced the columns of a newspaper, the production of an abolitionist, and intended to operate to the injury of one, than whom no member of Congress took stronger ground against abolition. We mean Mr. Stanly, a noble son of our own State, devoted to her by every feeling of interest and of affection. This is the conduct of the miscalled "North Carolina Standard."

The Standard says, "We believe the 6 members recently elected from Connecticut are *all* abolitionists. Now we believe that this is a thumper. But what right has the Standard to *believe* in the matter? Has it any *evidence?* None, or it would have been published. If it should ever find any such evidence, we ask it to publish it along side of Duncan's abolition letter, and we will promise to copy it.

The plea of the Standard and Carolinian, that it is inconsistent in us to complain of the withdrawal of the funds from the N. C. Arsenal, whilst we object to the extravagance of the Administration, would be a very forcible one, if it were not true that money *was* appropriated, but that it has been assigned to Missouri and Arkansas, against the intention of Congress, as it is said to be asserted by one who knows. North Carolina *has* a right to complain, that out of expenditures of near thirty millions this year, and near forty millions last year, the miserable pittance to be expended here is withdrawn—that whilst every thing is wasted from the bung, the spigot which supplied her is closed.

The Commercial Convention commences its session to-day. Its proceedings are looked to with great interest. It is expected to bring together a just representation of the general enthusiasm now felt throughout the South and South West for the establishment of a Direct Trade. We may anticipate much practical wisdom in its proceedings and Reports. The subject has been some time agitated; the best minds among us have explored and scrutinized it. We may also expect unity, kind feeling, the studious banishment of all selfish, individual aims, the single hearted devotion of generous souls to a great and durable public good. We expect to hear short, pertinent speeches, facts, the results of judicious research and reflection, useful and practicable plans.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The citizens of Warren County, understanding that the President of the United States contemplated a Southern tour, tendered him a Public Dinner. In reply, Mr. Van Buren says he has abandoned the idea of journeying South for the present, on account of the state of public affairs; but expresses his high gratification at the intended compliment.

Boston is said to be famed for notions; New York for wealth, enterprise, foreigners, gentlemen and loafers; Philadelphia for Quakers, neatness, pretty women and good beer; New Orleans for coffee and pistols; Cincinnati for industry, economy, large turnips and hogs; and Raleigh, for Merchants and Mechanics who (with few exceptions) never advertise.—*Raleigh Register.*

By the two acts of 1837 and 1839, the Legislature of Virginia have authorised an addition to the Bank capital of the State of $7,170,000, which will of course, add many millions to the *paper* circulation of the Commonwealth. This is very well for a state in which the "hard-money" dogma is held to be so orthodox. Politicians there, however, as elsewhere, often preach one set of doctrines and practise another. The Bentonian theory may serve to delude the ignorant, although known to be false and impracticable by the demagogues who use it.—*National Intelligencer.*

North Carolina Banks.—A letter was received by a gentleman in this vicinity, a few days ago, from his friend in Mississippi, requesting the transmission of certain funds belonging to him, but protesting against his sending either Alabama or Mississippi money, remarking that North Carolina money was better there, by 20 per cent. then either. This is a substantial tribute to the character of our Banks, and the ability with which they are managed.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Locomotive Johnson, came in on Friday, with a train of twenty-six cars, freighted as follows: 215 barrels Turpentine, 117 barrels Tar, 77 bales Cotton, 80 bushels Corn, 10 bbls. Sweet Potatoes, 1 bbl. Bacon, 25 Turkeys, 25 dz. eggs. The weight of the freight and cars, is computed at 110 Tons. The Johnson is of Baldwin's second class, or 8 ton engine. It is calculated that in this instance, it performed in about four hours, labor equal to one days work each of 600 horses.
Wilmington Chronicle.

"Democratic Republic" is the name of a town lately established by the legislature of Virginia. They were pushed for a name! From the "base uses" to which these two very respectable words have frequently been applied, we should think that "Democratic Republic" is somewhere in the neighborhood of "Loco Foco."
Greensborough Patriot.

We learn that Mr. Geo. Pollock was thrown from his horse, in Newbern, a few days ago, and so much injured that he died in 15 minutes. Mr. Pollock was probably the largest slave holder in the United States; he owned at the time of his death 3,700 slaves.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Very Truth like, if not True.—A Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, tells this good story:

A lithographer at Washington prepared a very striking likeness of Kendall. Copies were taken to the Departments for sale. One was offered to Mr. Forsyth, and he asked—"Sir, do you want to purchase this?" "Let me see," (said the Secretary of State) then taking it into his hand, and pausing for a moment, he replied,

"*Oh no! we purchased the original!*"

At the Annual Meeting of the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society, held in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening last, the following officers were elected, viz:—

EDWARD W. BARGE, President.
JOSEPH AREY, Vice President.
DUNCAN MCNEILL, Treasurer.
HENRY B. SEDBERRY, Secretary.
JAMES R. GEE, Librarian.
John S. Raboteau, John McCaskill, Alfred A. McKethan, Alexander McLauchlin, Arch'd M. Campbell, Charles T. Gardner, Owen Houston, } Managers.

April 16, 1839.

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. DANIEL LAMON to Miss ANN, only daughter of Alexander Johnston;—all of said County.

In Cheraw, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Mr. THOMAS A. BRYAN to Miss FRANCES M., daughter of Mr. John S. Stinemetz.

In Wilmington, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Robert B. Drane, Mr. OWEN HOLMES, Jr. to Miss S. BLACK.

Also, at the same time, by the same, ABRAM BAKER, Esq. to Miss ELIZA WARD.

DIED,

In Marianna, Florida, on the 28th ult., Mrs. SARAH JACKSON, wife of Isaac Jackson, and daughter of Capt. Benjamin Chapman, of this County.

At his residence near Cowper Hill, Robeson county, on the 6th of April, RODERICK McNAIR, aged 78. This venerable man had for about 50 years been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years a Ruling Elder. Few men have maintained a more uniformly consistent walk, or been more esteemed and respected than he in the circle where he was known. "Like a shock of corn fully ripe, he has been gathered to his rest." His well regulated life, his unwavering attachment to the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and his steadfast adherence to what are believed to be the true doctrines of the Gospel, furnish collectively an example worthy of imitation, not only by his family, but by all who are disposed to follow where the path of virtue may lead. The family, which has lost its head; the Church, which has been deprived of a valuable member and officer; and society, from which an able counsellor and substantial supporter has been taken, will mourn the loss;—yet in the death of such a man, even under such circumstances, there is so much consolation, that to murmur would betray a gross disregard of the goodness of Divine Providence, and abuse of that Reason that has been given us to guide our course through life.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 13, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boat B. Rush in tow, with the cargo of the Caroline and Despatch from New York, and H. Camerdon from Philadelphia, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, Joseph Baker, C. J. Orrell, Hall & Johnson, Yarbrough & Ray, B. Beach, Curtis & Myrover, G. B. Atkins, Geo. McNeill, Cook & Co. H. L. Myrover, A. W. Steele, H. L. Homes, P. Pearce, E. J. Hale, M. R. Willkings, M. N. Leary, B. Rose, W. Bell, C. P. Mallett, S. W. Tillinghast, Hart & Fuller, J. W. Wright, G. W. McDonald, F. Lain, and J. R. Martin, of this place, and for J. & W. Murphy, Brannock & Woollen, Rev. A. Smith, A. & J. Gibson, Lash & Brother, J. Cowls, J. Henshaw, G. W. Johnson, Conrad & Douthit, J. Conrad, L. Coffin, H. & J. W. Eccles, Leaman & Co. Conrad & Henly, Douthit & Nelson, E. McCollum, J. H. Scicluff, S. Luck & Co. T. & J. Cowan, J. & R. Sloan, G. & H. W. Brooks, S. Brooks, N. B. Taylor, H. Adams, H. D. Bowman, W. H. Brittain, T. H. McRorie, Stockton & Huggins, W. F. Watts & Co. A. Lindsey, Henly & Son, Y. Wiseman, C. D. Wallace, McDonald & Ellis, J. W. Lindsey, J. Allen, J. H. Thompson, Rev. Buie, Rev. Hagle, Knight & Webb, Patridge & Ragland, Peter Evins, Evins & Nettle, T. J. Swan, Worth & Thomas, S. Jones, D. Beard, C. Myers, Williams & Furguson, A. Williams, J. & A. C. Blume, Huzie & Mock, M. D. Smith, and E. & W. Smith, of the Interior.

Also, April 12, Steamer Cotton Plant, Kirkpatrick, with boat Glasgow in tow, with Goods for Merchants of this place, and Slate for the U. S. Arsenal.

DEPARTED, April 15, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Cotton Yarn, Flour, &c. for J. Baker, Cook & Co. A. W. Steele, C. P. Mallett, Benbow & Co. and Hall & Johnson, of this place.

Also, April 13, Cotton Plant, Kirkpatrick, for Wilmington.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 5. Schr Adventure, from Boston.
6. Br. Schr Shelbourne, from Ponce.
7. Schr H. Camerdon, from Philadelphia.
8. Schr Amethyst, from New York.
Br. Schr Dunmore, from Harbor Island.
Brig Pinter, from New York.
9. Schr Corinthian, from St. Thomas.
11. Brig Carrasecket, from Matanzas.
13. Schr Harriett Smith, from Charleston.
Schr Chingarora, from do.
Schr Pantaloon, from do.
Schr Nimrod, from do.
Schr D. A. Samas, from do.
15. Schr Hudson, from New York.
Schr Orbit, from Charleston.
Schr Triumph, from Savannah.
Schr Reaper, from Charleston.
Schr Susan, from Boston.
Schr Marion, from Charleston.
Schr Repeater, from New York.
Schr Olive, from Charleston.
Brig John Hancock, from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

April 6. Br. Brig Amelia, for Yarmouth.
Brig Cabinet, for Barbadoes.
Schr Julia, for Jamaica.
8. Schr Vesper, for Porto Rico.
Schr Patriot, for New York.
9. Schr Faquier, for Warren, N. J.
Brig Commerce, for Matanzas.
11. Schr Sarah, for Havana.
Brig F. Pearl, for New York.
13. Brig Despatch, for do.

Schr. Lenity for this Port, from Philadelphia, was lost off Cape Hatteras in the storm of the 31st ult. and 1st instant. It is understood she had a great many goods for merchants of the interior, and but few for Fayetteville. Passengers and crew saved. Sale of the wreck and cargo will take place on the 19th instant.

About dusk last evening the large wooden building at our Rail Road Depot, used chiefly as a mechanic's shop, was discovered to be on fire inside, only a few moments after the workmen had left. It was entirely destroyed, together with nearly all the tools. It is thought that the fire was caused by the lighting of a cigar in the carpenter's room. Loss about $1,500.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 17.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 00	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	18 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	6 a 7	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 9.

Turpentine $2 40; Tar 1 40; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 25 a 7 75; Flooring do. 11 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 4 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 2 50; Corn 85 a 90; Salt, coarse 33 a 35; Rice $4 25 a 4 50.

THE Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, Newbern, on the third Wednesday of May next, being the 15th day of the month.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Secretary.*

Fayetteville, April 16, 1839. 41-2wi.

The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Wilmington Advertiser, Hillsborough Recorder, and Carolina Watchman, will please insert this notice.

CONCERT,

IN THE STYLE OF THE CELEBRATED

PAGANINI,

On the German Harp & Violin.

MONS. & MAD. CANDERBECK have the honor to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that they will give a

GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE!

On Thursday and Friday evenings, to commence at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., at the MASONIC HALL. The entire Music selected from Mozart, Weber, Rossini, and the celebrated Paganini.

Admittance Fifty Cents.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

The Subscriber

HAS just received a new assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES, which he will sell low for Cash. Also, a variety of Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of all sizes.

LEATHER of different kinds and quality.

☞ Wanted to engage, some person to make 100 pair Gentlemen's Boots; 400 do. do. Shoes; 300 do. Ladies' do.; to whom liberal wages will be given. B. BEACH.

April 15, 1839. 41-3w

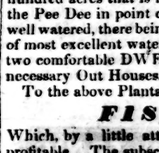
For sale at the Auction Store,

50 PIECES GEORGIA NANKINS, a beautiful article for Summer wear.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 15, 1839. 41tf

Saddlery & Harness Maker.



OWEN HOUSTON having commenced the above business on his own account, respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to this fact. He is now prepared to execute any orders in his line with neatness and despatch, and he flatters himself by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public confidence. His Shop is on Hay Street, one door East of the James Baker's, and only a few doors above the Market House, where he intends to keep on hand a complete assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, of all kinds.

O. HOUSTON.

April 16, 1839. 41-6w

Steam Grist Mill.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to grind promptly all the Corn that he may receive. He proposes to keep constantly on hand a supply of Meal, sufficient for the daily consumption of the town, and to exchange the same for Corn, deducting the toll by *weight*, and returning the Meal in like manner. This plan will save time and trouble, and servants may be discharged immediately. He will also receive Corn on storage and give Tickets for the same.

R. C. BELDEN.

April 16, 1839. 41-3w

A VALUABLE

RIVER PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to the South West, offers at private sale, his FARM in the County of Anson, on the Pee Dee River, about 12 miles from Wadesborough, known as the Mount Pleasant place. The Tract contains about 1700 ACRES, between 5 and 600 acres of which are cleared and prepared for cultivation. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, and small grain. There is about one hundred acres that is not surpassed by any Land on the Pee Dee in point of fertility. The Plantation is well watered, there being several never failing Springs of most excellent water on the premises. There are two comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, with the necessary Out Houses.

To the above Plantation there is attached a large

FISHERY,

Which, by a little attention, might be made very profitable. The subscriber during the last Spring season, with six small revolving nets, caught upwards of 3000 Shad, besides a great number of round fish.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable Tract of Land, convenient to a good market, will do well to call and view the premises for themselves, as I am determined to sell; consequently a bargain will be given if immediate application is made.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. J. B. Douglas, at Wadesborough, or the Overseer on the premises.

MARTIN J. PICKETT.

April 12, 1839. 41-6w

$20 Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for the safe delivery to me of my Negro man MATHIAS. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark complected, weighs about 160 lbs.

I purchased said Negro of Ann McDonald, who lives where Elias Alford formerly lived in this County. I am of the opinion that he is now lurking about said Plantation.

GILES S. McLEAN.

Alfordsville, April 13, 1839. 41-3w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1839.

The Bank of Cape Fear, vs. The heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd. } *Scire Facias.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomson Douglass, Alexander Douglass, Mary Grey Douglass, Ellen D. Douglass, Sally F. Douglass, Martha C. Douglass, and John A. Douglass, heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to shew cause why the Lands of James W. Douglass, which descended to them, should not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D., 1839, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

41] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

The PHENIX FACTORY

Is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1. 1839. 26tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.

Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made Fair advances made when wished.

O. G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of

E. J HALE.

March, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

PILES &c.

HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

PRICE $1.

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posperity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO, Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher Street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, and by M. R WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl st., where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale whole, sale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M R WILLKINGS Fayetteville. N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, General agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D

For sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS,

Fayetteville, N. C

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at No. 2. Fletcher Street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge,
No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION —Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development. In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION —Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 28-1Y

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a connection in business under the firm of

H. & E. J. LILLY,

And are now opening a very large Stock of seasonable GOODS.

In their Stock may be found extra fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Crape Camlets and Bombazines, Brown Linens and Drillings, with a variety of Goods for Summer wear

French, English and American Prints, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Silk Goods of nearly every description, fancy Shawls and Collars, Gloves and Hosiery in great variety, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, superfine Velvets and Serges, Tailors' Trimmings in great variety and prime quality, Irish Linens and Lawns, Thread Cambrics, fine hem stitched and common Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Fronts, Italian Cravats and Stocks in great variety.

A large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached Ditto, Suffolk and Hamilton Drills.

Also, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large assortment of Bonnets, of the latest style, some of which are very handsome.

Purchasers will please examine this Stock before buying, as it may be to their interest We intend selling low either at Wholesale or Retail.

HENRY LILLY,
EDM'D J LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1839. 37-10w

Look here!

I HAVE just received,
350 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plastering,
12 do rotten Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair, for plastering,
Luths kept constantly on hand

All of the above is for sale by the subscriber.—Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N C.

JOHN E. PATTERSON

March 6, 1839. 35 7w

N. B. I am prepared to do Plastering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 of which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings; also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 150 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and is within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres, including my Saw Mill, and other houses; the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and none more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, this Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me, and I will show them the Property at any time.

WM. R. CARMAN.

Jan. 8, 1839. 27t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N C. He is about 28 years of age, 5½ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any safe jail so that I can get him It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.

ALEX. L. WALKER.

March 12, 1839. 37-3m

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Received per Steam Boat,

20 HHDS. Attakapas SUGAR,
5 casks Cheese,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
5 casks London Porter.

For sale by

SAM'L W TILLINGHAST.

March 12, 1839. 36tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1839. 19tf.

GOELICK'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N. E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,

200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.

And for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C J O.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Hugeonot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books; just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 4.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, Norman McKinnon.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1838. 20tf

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,

Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 saks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838 15tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO.—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Feb. 12, 1839.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y

VALUABLE Summer Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables,—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor,

THOMAS ASHE.

March 9. 36-tf.

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.

Also, in Store, at very low prices,—

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST

January 1, 1839. 26tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Feb 18, 1839. 33tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga

GEO W. DENT,

Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Rip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839 27tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E J HALE

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9. 1838. 14tf

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838 13tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family. The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, &c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. Thus making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As all feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the prevention and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 9b1Y-pd